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# EVENING BULLETIN

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**THE BULLETIN**

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## FOR GOLD IN PHILIPPINES

The First Miner Back from Klondike  
Goes to Manila.

Tells of Heavy Chances Against Fortune in  
Yukon Country—Hopes Banked on Amer-  
ican Rule in Philippines.

Ernest Michael, an experienced miner of Ballarat, Victoria, Australia, has been the first actual gold miner to return this way from the Yukon goldfields. His father was one of the successful pioneers of old Ballarat and Bendigo placers in Victoria, and Mr. Michael, long since the discovery there, worked as a lad with his father on these fields and in Long Tunnel, Gippsland, in that country. He has followed mining all his life.

Mr. Michael went to Mt. Brown in Wild West, New South Wales, where gold was discovered and a rush made. Water there was very scarce and the gold had to be chased by dry blowing processes. He worked there with a varied success for a year and a half, then went to Coolgardie, Western Australia. Water was selling there at four shillings a gallon, and dry blowing the process for cleaning gold. At this place the gold was all on the surface, no deep sinking. The field was rich, its yield ranging from 200 oz. nuggets down to fine dust.

For three years Mr. Michael worked at Coolgardie, Coolgoolie, Kalbarrie and Mount Margaret, fields covering a radius of about 300 miles. Water for drinking and domestic purposes there was all condensed from salt lakes, having a percentage of salt much above ocean water. Owing to the heat and the dry, arid nature of the country

### PROSPECTORS USED CAMELS

as the only successful means of carrying on operations. Let Mr. Michael now tell the rest of his own story, which he does through a friend he met in Honolulu a few days ago, on the eve of his departure for Manila:

"In the end of '96 I struck out for New Guinea, where the discovery of gold had caused some excitement. On reaching the field I found the natives very hostile. Many prospectors who ascended Mombora river in canoes never returned, having been

### KILLED BY THE NATIVES.

The Government sent fifty native police up the river under Sergeant Brown and three white policemen to stop the trouble, but they were all killed. I left the mainland on account of the natives' hostility and went to Woodlark Island, a few miles away, where mining was going on and the natives were more friendly.

"I worked there for ten months, when, hearing of the Klondike, I pulled up stakes and started for that field in May, 1897, glad enough to get away from one of the most trying climates on the face of earth for a while. Heavy, continuous rains and a temperature ranging from 120 to 130 degrees produced a malarial atmosphere worse than the hostile natives and

### VENOMOUS REPTILES.

"I reached Dyea, Alaska, in August following and started for Dawson City via the mountain pass, 27 miles to Lake Lindeman. My provisions and outfit were conveyed this far by Indians at a cost to me of 45 cents a pound. I then purchased a canvas boat and shipped my goods and myself down through Lakes Bennett and Le Barge. In this latter lake the water was usually very rough and many adventurers were drowned in it.

"On reaching Dawson City I found a great scarcity of provisions. Flour was selling at from

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## NATIONAL GUARD REVIVAL

Colonel Fisher Offers Words of Cheer and  
Hope to Company B.

Prospect of New Armory and Improved Arms  
Loomed Up—Captain Ziegler's Former  
Regulars are Drilling.

It is beginning to look as if the National Guard of Hawaii were about to enter upon a new lease of life under the Stars and Stripes. The little talk—it was never more than talk—about mustering in a Hawaiian battalion for garrison duty may be accounted paid.

Co. B pulled itself together last night for a meeting, not a full one by a long chalk but yet a meeting. Captain L. T. Kenake presided. An impression getting abroad that the National Guard was to be disbanded has caused a falling off of attendance at drills and meetings.

Colonel Fisher made a speech to Co. B on this occasion, which was well calculated to have an invigorating effect. He told the company that the National Guard of Hawaii would continue the same as before annexation, upon an equal standing with the corresponding bodies in the States. Generals Merriam and King had been seen by him on the matter, and their opinion was favorable to the proposition. For himself he was doing all he could to keep up the interest in the N. G. H., and he desired this company to get in all the recruits it could. It was likely that they would have a new armory before long. He was doing all he could to that end, and had mentioned the matter to Generals Merriam and King. They had assured him that the N. G. H. would receive equal consideration with the National Guard organizations on the mainland. It should be the aim of the body to make the social feature more prominent in future, which would of course be facilitated by the possession of a new armory. After the war excitement in the United States had quieted down, it was probable that the Hawaiian guards would be supplied with Krag-Jorgensen or the latest pattern Springfield rifles.

Co. B elected a new member at this meeting. It also appropriated money for three new class medals to be shot for by the company. Medals for the past three months were presented to the winners.

Captain Ziegler had Co. F, late Hawaiian regulars, out for drill yesterday evening. This company has forty-nine men on its roll, nearly all of them having been in the regular service. The esprit de corps of this command is excellent, giving promise of a shining record as volunteer militia.

### Valuable Buckle.

E. C. Holstein, clerk in the music department of the Hawaiian News Co., found recently on his premises, Vineyard street, a belt buckle used during the days of Kamehameha III. It is a very rare thing, and already a big offer has been made Mr. Holstein. The buckle has on it a crown and, beneath, "Kamehameha III."

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## ABOUT MATTERS IN SAMOA

What J. C. Jenkins Has to Say On the  
Situation.

Thinks England Should Have the Place—Not  
Much of Value There—First Filibustering  
Expedition—Story of "Peerless."

There is perhaps no one in Honolulu so well informed on matters in Samoa than is J. C. Jenkins, an employee of W. G. Irwin & Co., who, although he has been away from the islands for several years, keeps in very close touch through letters and newspapers.

Mr. Jenkins does not believe there is any truth in the report that a partition of Samoa between the governments of the United States, Germany and England is on the tapis. "Why," said Mr. Jenkins, "there is not enough of the place for three. Besides that, there is not enough of value to warrant very much of an objection on the part of America should England or Germany wish to take Samoa."

"As to Germany, the natives down there hate the very name. The English are by far the most popular people. England has the other two groups near by. Why should she not have Samoa? I believe that to be the easiest way out of the difficulty."

Mr. Jenkins was captain of the schooner yacht Peerless which went to Samoa in 1874 on a filibustering expedition. Col. Steinberger was in charge and it was well understood that, should he succeed in making the proper arrangements, he was to have the backing of an American man of war. Several influential men were at the back of the scheme of sending out the Peerless. Strange to say, among these was a German firm. The Peerless had no men outside the crew aboard her as it was the plan to use the natives. However, there were two Howitzers on deck and a stand of arms below.

"Unfortunately for Col. Steinberger," said Mr. Jenkins, "he did not 'take' very well and, in a short time, had fallen out with the Government, myself and the American Consul. The last named became suspicious of Steinberger and his two Howitzers, putting him down as a filibuster. The ship was virtually seized."

"Col. Steinberger made a proposition to me to sneak out in the dead of night. I could have done it as there was nothing in the harbor that could catch the Peerless, but the papers could not be obtained and, besides that, I hadn't any great desire for the job. The plan was to take the Peerless to Honolulu. I smelled a rat and, a few days later, I went aboard as a United States police officer, seized the ship with a crew and in a little while, had her alongside a British man-of-war then in port. Her tricks were pulled out to make sure of no one getting away with her. Later she was sold."

"Col. Steinberger was deported, sent first to Fiji and then back to the United States. Since that time he has been steadily suing the British Government for damages. The last I heard of him, he was in New York."

"As for myself, I remained in Samoa and spent twenty-four years in that place and neighborhood group."

### General Greene as a Candidate.

New York, Sept. 6.—Governor Black's supporters declare that Platt is not for Roosevelt, but has a candidate under cover. General Francis V. Greene is said to be Mr. Platt's real candidate for the nomination. The Greenes' suggestion is hailed with joy by the Platt henchmen. He meets all the requirements possessed by Colonel Roosevelt, and is free from some of the latter's objectionable features. In a military way he seems to fill the bill.

## CITY OF COLUMBIA LIBELS

The First Case Now Being Tried Be-  
fore Judge Perry.

Two More are Docketed—Swarm of Witnesses  
—Other Matters in the Higher  
Courts Today.

Judge Perry is hearing the libel of Russell Colegrove against the steamship Columbia, claiming damages for false imprisonment on board that vessel. There are two other libels to be tried—one brought by the above complainant's brother and one by Rose Berliner. In the present case Kinney & Ballou appear for libellant, and F. M. Hatch and E. Cayless for the libelee.

A large number of witnesses are waiting to be called. Captain Minor was on the stand this morning. The courtroom is nearly filled with spectators, most of them passengers of the Columbia from Seattle.

If the whole story of the ship, from the time she came into the hands of her present owners until she docked in Honolulu, is to be told three times, the bananas supposed to be waiting at Hilo for her return cargo will be over-ripe before they are loaded.

A stipulation has been filed to vacate a decree by Judge Perry, in the case of Maria S. Davis, a next friend of J. K. Sumner, vs. J. K. Sumner. The decree adjudged Sumner to be non compos mentis and appointed J. O. Carter as his guardian. Maria S. Davis declares it is not her desire to press the proceedings any further, hence she consents to the vacating of the decree and discontinues her appeal to the Supreme Court. Kinney & Ballou for plaintiff; Castle and Weaver for defendant.

J. A. King, receiver of J. K. Sumner's estate, has had his accounts approved and himself discharged.

Ejectment summons has been served at the suit of W. G. Irwin against C. W. Macfarlane, C. R. Collins and Ah Kui, for land at Kapiolani Park and \$1000 damages.

Solomon Berliner was yesterday substituted before Judge Perry for Rose Berliner, by the designation of "her next friend," as libellant of the steamship City of Columbia, claiming damages for false imprisonment. Geo. A. Davis for libellant; F. M. Hatch for libelee.

Hon. Paul Neumann is again on the Supreme Court bench today, with Chief Justice Judd and Justice Whiting, in place of Justice Frear, absent.

### Philadelphia Back.

The U. S. S. Philadelphia, Wadleigh commander, returned to port this forenoon after a cruise in the direction of Kauai. Her appearance off Waianae this morning was the cause for all kinds of surmises. It was believed she had gone off in the direction of Lahaina.

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## MORE PLEAS FOR CHINESE

Two More Memorials Go Before the  
Hawaiian Commission.

Proposal to Continue the Favorable Conditions  
of Hawaiian Law—Mr. Thurston's  
Exposition of Rice Industry.

W. Horace Wright, barrister and associate editor of the Independent, was the only person to embrace the opportunity of this "open" morning of the Hawaiian Commission. The doors were closed behind him, shutting out his brethren of the press. As a newspaper man himself, however, Mr. Wright knew what was what and told all about it when he came out. He had appeared as the envoy extraordinary of the Chinese colony, to present its third or fourth memorial thus far, also a petition signed, it is learned, by many Chinese and business men of other nationalities.

Mr. Wright also made a point for his clientele, verbally, in informing the Commission that, according to Hawaiian custom, primogeniture is derived from the mother's side.

The memorial has a preamble reciting the nature of Chinese exclusion laws in the United States, and the differing conditions in Hawaii which deprive thousands of their initiatory reasons. Then the memorialists suggest that the proposal for a new form of government shall embody suggestions for a liberal Chinese immigration law, permitting all the Chinese residents now entitled by law to the right of a return permit a continuance of that right; also that Chinese merchants and travelers may be permitted to visit Hawaii for a period not to exceed six months, good bonds being filed to warrant their leaving at the end of that time; also that Chinese laborers may be permitted to sojourn in Hawaii for a period not to exceed three years, good bonds being filed to guarantee their departure; also that Chinese women and minors under ten years of age, who have relatives by blood or marriage residing in Hawaii, be permitted to come to this country.

The petition, understood to have been prepared by L. A. Thurston, gives particulars of the rice industry. Among other things it says that the table of rice exports does not fully demonstrate the importance of the industry to the Hawaiian Islands, for the reason that rice forms the main article of food for nearly one-half of the entire population—the Chinese and Japanese—and also forms a very considerable part of the food of the remaining portion of the people of Hawaii.

"The raising of rice is and for years has been almost exclusively in the hands of the Chinese."

"The census of 1896 shows that out of 844 rice plantation owners, 718 were Chinese."

"Almost without exception the persons doing the actual work upon the rice plantations are Chinese, even upon plantations which are not owned by Chinese."

The following resume is given of the effects of legislation that will drive the rice business out of existence in Hawaii:

"1. An industry which directly supports 5000 people and indirectly 5000 more will be crushed out of existence."

"2. An industry which brings into beneficial use 10,000 acres of land, and which produces rentals amounting to not less than \$200,000 a year will be extinguished."

The petitioners concede the difficulty of obtaining special legislation.

The Senator will not get away until Friday. She is now cooling at as rapid a rate as possible.

"Professor" Lombard, taken to the police station yesterday for acting queerly, was released from custody this forenoon.

## FOUGHT IN MANILA TRENCHES

Corporal Leath Returning Home on  
the Senator.

Tells of Exciting Times with Spaniards—  
Almost Entered from Flanks—Nebraskans  
to the Rescue—Relics.

It is not generally known among the people of Honolulu that the seven regular soldiers who returned from Manila on the Transport Senator have all been under the fire of the Spaniards and that two or three were in some of the hottest fighting. Of the latter, Corporal Leath of the 23rd Infantry is one. Mr. Leath is from Alabama toward which State he is now journeying to visit his home and his dear ones and to tell them of all that has happened out in the Philippines during the various engagements. His time of service, like the remainder of the men aboard, is now up.

Speaking of the work of the American troops in Manila, Mr. Leath said the following:

"We did not have any very bad engagement at any time during the three weeks previous to the surrender of the Spaniards in Manila but we were almost nightly, under a worrying fire. While digging the trenches, particularly on dark and rainy nights, the Spaniards, having discovered our weak points, would concentrate their fire there. However, we persevered and finally got a very strong position."

"Of course, the story of the various fights has been told in the papers but I would like to give you the story of the night of the 6th of August as I was in the thick of that."

"The 3rd Artillery and the 14th and 23rd Infantry had been sent out to the intrenchments, where they were kept at work all day making the trenches. Just as it turned dark, the Spaniards opened fire."

"Cos. F E and D of the 23rd were on the flanks. The rest of the regiment were on the main firing line. Co. H of which I was a member was on the end of this line to the flank companies."

The Spaniards had found the weak spot, the flank, and having crawled through a bamboo thicket and emerged into the clearing about a hundred yards away, were making straight for Co. F. Our men kept up a continual fire and Co. F used up about 7030 rounds of ammunition in about a half hour."

"The situation was most grave. The Spaniards were seeking to break the line, get in behind us and, flanking the main firing line, cut us off from our reserve force. Co. F was almost out of ammunition and the Spaniards were closing in, when down along an old road came the First Nebraska Volunteers at double time. Swinging around in line, they quickly took their places behind the intrenchments, poured such a galling fire into the Spaniards that they retreated behind the

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